

EXCHANGE:
Stock Quotations—
T.T. London 2a. 10/4d.
On Demand 2a. 10/4d.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.03.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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November 19, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 61° 2 p.m. 70°
Humidity 30° 13°

November 19, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 68°
Humidity 57° 37°

7807 日本初月十

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

一月九日十一月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Heavy Firing in the North Sea.

London, November 18. So far no further announcement has been made regarding the Heligoland naval engagement. Details are not likely to be received until the British ships have returned to port.

Yesterday morning's bald announcement indicates that the Germans have followed the usual "hit and run" tactics.

A telegram from the Dutch Island of Ameland states that heavy cannonading was heard all Saturday morning.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that a most violent cannonade in the North Sea was heard between 8.30 and 10 in the morning, seven miles off Manone. Great explosions were heard at intervals and the firing of several warships was observed on the horizon.

German Cruiser on Fire.

Later.

The Admiralty states that there is no further information of the Heligoland Bight operation, beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland, until under the protection of the Battle Fleet and minefields, when we retired. An enemy light cruiser was seen to be on fire and the machinery of another appeared to be damaged. An enemy minesweeper was sunk. We had no losses, and there was only slight damage to ships. Our casualties were slight.

The German Version.

London, November 18.

A German naval communiqué states:—Strong British naval forces attempted to break into the German Bight on the morning of November 17. Our guardships located them on the line from Horn's Head to Terschelling and there was an immediate counter-thrust. Our advanced forces repelled them easily. We had no losses.

BEATING THE SUBMARINE.

America's New Unsinkable Ships.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Shipping Board has approved plans for the building of a score of 4,000-ton unsinkable ships in the United States. It is said that the only effect of the explosion of four torpedoes in the hull of the ship in a test was to destroy the cargo in the area of the explosion.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Colonial Troops Occupy Jaffa.

London, November 18.

A Palestine official message states:—Australian and New Zealand mounted troops on Saturday occupied Jaffa without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement to the north.

Jaffa is a well-known town on the seacoast of Syria, 37 miles north-west of Jerusalem, or 57 miles by rail. There is a large population, and there was formerly a considerable German colony near.

Jerusalem Next?

London, November 18.

Sir Arthur Yapp, speaking at Glasgow, announced that he had just received a cable requesting him to be ready with a Y.M.C.A. hut for Jerusalem.

STEEL IN EXCHANGE FOR SHIPS.

The Japan-American Agreement Fails Through.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Japan-American provisional agreement for the exchange of 175,000 tons of American steel for a quarter of a million tons of Japanese shipping has been upset owing to the unacceptability of America's further conditions regarding the age-limit of ships and the price per ton.

THE TROUBLE IN ZURICH.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that on November 18 four were killed and many injured in a conflict between the Police and two thousand peasants. Last night troops were called out and fired blank cartridges. Order was restored this morning.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN MILITANT MOOD.

London, November 18.

Parliamentary correspondents in the Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George is in a most militant mood and welcomes an opportunity of disposing of his Radical and Conservative critics. It is expected that he will clear up the misconception that the Paris speech reflected on the Army leaders.

AMERICA AND ALLIED UNITY.

London, November 18.

Reuter learns that President Wilson has cabled Colonel House, the Chief of the American Mission in Europe, saying that the United States considers unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States essential in order to secure permanent peace, and asking him to use to best advantage the great resources of the United States. President Wilson requested Colonel House to confer with the Allies with a view to securing the desired co-operation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA.

Reported Defeat of Kerensky's Forces.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday, says that the Maximalist troops have occupied Gatchina. M. Kerensky's Staff has been arrested and M. Kerensky has fled. Orders have been sent by wireless for his arrest.

Telegraphing on Saturday, the correspondent says that hostilities have ceased at Moscow and terms have been signed whereby Kerensky's so-called White Guard surrenders its arms and the Committee of Public Safety is dissolved.

The Maximalist conditions for entering a composite Socialist Government include the control of the troops at Petrograd and Moscow and the arming of workmen throughout Russia.

M. Neratov, the ex-Foreign Minister, has gone into hiding after arranging for the security of copies of the Treaties with the Allies. The Maximalists have ordered his arrest and the recovery of the documents.

The Demands of the Maximalists.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, says that, after defeating M. Kerensky, the Maximalist Council of Commissioners proclaimed the right of the different peoples of Russia to decide on the form of Government, including the separation and formation of independent States. The Maximalists insist on the inclusion of M. Lenin and M. Trotsky in any composite Socialist Government and a majority of the portfolios, including Foreign, Interior and Labour. The Maximalist Commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornio.

News of the fighting, which lasted for a week, is most contradictory. It is impossible to say whether the casualties are hundreds or thousands. The Maximalists at Petrograd have sent detachments of sailors and soldiers and Red Guards thither. Cannon and machine guns continually bombarded Kremlin Town Hall, which was one of the chief strongholds of the Military Cadets and other Government adherents. Many shells burst on private houses, starting fires.

It is reported that Government troops, amounting to an army corps, under the order of the Army Committee have reached Hugo (?) en route for Petrograd to end the civil war and the dictatorship of the Maximalists.

The Ukraine Assembly has declared the independence of Ukraine. It is stated that M. Kerensky's Cossacks numbered only three hundred.

The Future of Finland.

London, November 18.

A Stockholm message says that a telegram to the Politiken from Helsingfors confirms the Copenhagen message, wired on November 16, and states that a proclamation of an Independent Finnish Republic is expected.

Why M. Kerensky Failed.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on November 14, says that M. Kerensky's failure is due to his indecision and his reliance chiefly on words. He is constitutionally unable to face facts, preferring to pander to the weakness of the mob, whose bluntness was only realised at the eleventh hour, when apparently he hoped to restore order out of chaos with a handful of Cossacks and Dragoons and a few guns. The Maximalists completely controlled Petrograd by Monday. The Military Academies held out till the last. The Cadets resisted pluckily, but were mercilessly slain and their bodies thrown into the canal.

Indications point to the formation of a composite Socialist Cabinet with a peace platform. The Maximalists will obtain predominance therein. The other Socialist parties are most anxious to avoid domestic bloodshed, but the Maximalists and Extremists openly advocate an internal fight to a finish.

Sir George Buchanan and the other Allied representatives are remaining in Petrograd. The British colony is up to the present not in danger.

The New Chief Commander.

London, November 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—A notification, signed by General Dakhonin, issued in Petrograd, states that he has temporarily assumed the post of Chief Commander. He orders the stoppage of further troops to Petrograd. Only transports connected with the military operations will be permitted.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another Battle of Guns.

London, November 18.

A French communiqué states:—There is fairly great reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin des Dames, on the right bank of the Marne.

A Successful Raid.

London, November 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Lancashires and Highlanders successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Preux. There were a few prisoners captured. There is reciprocal artillery firing on the battle front. The enemy's fire is principally directed on positions at Passchendaele and Langemarck, south of Polygon Wood.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Government Control Foreseen.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that representatives of the American and British Governments are conferring with the leading silver producers on proposed contracts under which the Governments will virtually control the silver market for a year at a price somewhat below the prevailing rate of eighty-six cents per ounce. One of the chief results will be to place restrictions on acquisitions where the war has caused a greatly enlarged demand for silver output.

Market Day.

London, November 18.

British official report states that the market is likely to remain quiet, but that the demand for silver is likely to change.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

Germans Report FruITLESS Italian Attack.

London, November 18.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong Italian forces fruitlessly attempted to recapture heights northeast of Asiago.

Italians Capture Over 1,000 Prisoners.

London, November 18.

An Italian official message states:—We completely broke up four attacks of extreme violence in the direction of Zento, to the east of Gallia, and reoccupied advanced elements in the direction of Cesena Maletta D'Avanti, taking a hundred prisoners. Enemy pressure between the Brenta and the Piove is increasing. We, after fierce resistance and brilliant counter-attacks, effected an orderly withdrawal from some of our advanced positions. We completely swept the enemy in the Fagno zone, and repulsed an attack at Zento, further driving back the enemy to the river loop. We frustrated enemy attempts to cross the river elsewhere. We took on Friday and Saturday, on the right bank of the Piove, 1,263 prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

How a German Attack was Prevented.

London, November 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We consolidated the ground captured last night northward and north-westward of Passchendaele. There is hostile artillery activity eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

A French communiqué reports lively artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace. An enemy attack on Aix-la-Chapelle was frustrated.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front, reviewing the week's operations, telegraphs:—Throughout the week the artillery has been very active when it was evident that the Germans were preparing a serious effort to recover some of the lost positions from which we have now direct observation over all the plains of Belgium. The shelling frequently rose to intense drum-fire bombardments. The crisis came on Tuesday evening when the German infantry was seen massing in formidable numbers for an attack due north of Passchendaele. The attack, however, never developed. In spite of all its preparation it was powerless when our guns shot down on the massing troops. Men in the front lines say they have never seen anything finer or more annihilating than our barrage. Under it the German troops assembling simply melted. Very few of our men, even the advanced posts, had an opportunity to fire a shot. The great German effort failed before it had fairly begun. Then taking advantage of their failure we thrust forward some isolated posts further out into the swamp and wilderness on the left and the net result of the German effort was that with our main line unbroken we had gained a little on our flank. Exhausted or disengaged by his failure the enemy made no further offer to attack. The British last night carried out a neat operation on the slope of the ridge, surprising the Germans while the relief was in progress. There was sharp, confused fighting at some points, but the resistance was not formidable. We are established in the new positions.

CIVILIAN EVACUATION OF VENICE.

London, November 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters furnishes picturesque particulars of the evacuation of Venice by civilians and the removal of priceless belongings. He says that the Knights of Malta brought hospital trains to transport the old and infirm to southern havens. The once great city is being reverently stripped of its wealth of classic bronzes, marbles, mosaics and ironwork, which have long been the admiration of the civilised world. These treasures are being tenderly removed to the Michel Angelo museum in the bath of Diocletian at Rome. They include the famous gilded bronze horses which surmounted the principal portal of Saint Mark's each one five feet high and weighing over four tons; also the famous equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni which Ruskin described as the most glorious work of sculpture extant.

MORE PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, November 17.

An East African official message says:—On Makonde Plateau we occupied Mviti on Wednesday and Chiwata on Thursday. We captured 46 Germans and 425 Askaris. Since November 1st we killed or captured 473 Germans and 1,073 Askaris, and seized two naval-guns and thirty-three machine guns. The enemy has been driven out of the whole Mafunge area.

COTTON SUPPLIES.

London, November 16.

The Cotton Control Board announces that there are 852,000 bales of cotton in the United Kingdom and on the sea, equivalent to twelve weeks supply, of which 573,000 bales are American, 96,128 East Indian and 137,108 Egyptian and Peruvian. The quantity of American is short and the position is much accentuated by the fact that November shipments will amount to only about ten days' consumption.

DUTCH SOLDIER'S TREACHERY.

The Hague, November 17.

The police have arrested a soldier at an hotel here, where he was selling plans of the Dutch coast defences to a German agent.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 16.

British official report states that the market is likely to remain quiet, but that the demand for silver is likely to change.

EX-GERMAN BANK.

Chinese Liquidation Regulations.

The Office for the Liquidation of the ex-German Asiatique Bank has (says the *Peiping Daily News*) submitted a set of regulations to the Ministry of Finance for sanction, which will probably be approved with slight modifications as the regulations have been drafted with the advice of the financial authorities. Mr. Wang Kuo-ming, Governor of the Bank of China, is at the head of the Liquidation Office. The following are the salient points of the Draft Regulations submitted by Mr. Wang:—

Procedure of Liquidation.

(1) The liquidation shall be completed within a period of three months, during which time the claims of depositors shall be met and the liabilities of the bank shall be discharged. (2) The debts and liabilities of the bank shall be met by the funds which are in its possession. (3) If the fund of any branch bank is inadequate to meet its liabilities, a partial payment shall be made.

The Bank Deposits.

(1) The Head Office of Liquidation shall publish a notice of liquidation in newspapers for the information of the subjects of the Allied Powers and the Chinese who have deposited their money in the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, requesting them to register their names and the amounts

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OUR

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IS A GIFT THAT WILL BE PARTICULARLY WELCOMED BY CHINA HANDS WHO ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA. IT WILL GIVE THEM AND THEIR COMRADES INFINITE PLEASURE.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

While it is quite reasonable that China should have something to say concerning the agreement which has been reached between the United States and Japan as to their respective policies in the Orient, the more that is revealed regarding the nature of the understanding, the less cause one sees for the display of any serious anxiety by the Chinese. China, we are told, has protested against the conclusion of any agreement affecting herself by outside Powers "without reference to the Chinese people." That, in broad principle, is a sound attitude, but, since the understanding now reached between America and Japan is not to China's advantage, we cannot altogether see why the Peking Government should go out of its way to lodge a serious protest against its conclusion. If the agreement had in any way placed the integrity of China in jeopardy, there would have been good and adequate reasons why objection should be taken to it by the Chinese, but, inasmuch as it is of a directly opposite character, we should have thought that the Peking Government would have welcomed it rather than otherwise.

The communication issued by the United States Consul in Hongkong, which we published in our issue on Saturday, sheds further light on the nature of the agreement and, incidentally, it serves to confirm our original opinion that China has everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. It shows that the opportunity provided by the visit of the Japanese Mission to America was utilized for a free and friendly discussion of the interests of the two nations in the Orient, and, an understanding having been reached to the mutual satisfaction of both, it was considered politic to disclose the main features of that agreement "in order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated." It is common knowledge now that for some years past circumstances existed which were gradually leading to the estrangement of America and Japan, and, since the war, Germany, with her characteristic propensity for intrigue, has been moving heaven and earth to fan the smouldering embers into flame. That much was revealed some time back by the exposure of the German plots towards that end in Mexico, and now we have the American Minister to China openly saying that the Japanese Missionaries who visited the United States "have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by German propagandists." All the way through the correspondence constituting the new understanding there runs one note, and that is that Japan has definitely pledged herself not to follow a policy of aggression in China, not to, in any way infringe the independence or territorial integrity of that country, and not to desert the policy of the "Open Door," or, to give the term its industrial meaning, equal opportunity for every nation in commercial and industrial dealing. More than that, Japan declares that she is opposed to the acquisition "by any Government" of special rights or privileges. In this statement of policy America fully concurs.

From whatever standpoint the agreement is viewed, it would appear to be to the mutual benefit of China and of all the nations having intercourse with her. For years past, suspicions have existed in many quarters that Japan has had designs on the sovereignty of China. If any good grounds existed for the holding of such a belief, they are entirely now removed by the very definite character of Japan's pledges. It is true that the understanding is not the full authority of a formal Treaty, but it stands as a clear and unambiguous statement of policy. If it had had no other effect than securing the understanding, the visit of the Japanese Mission to America would have been of the utmost international value, and it is to the credit of both nations that they have been able to agree on such broad and general lines. America has ever been the friend of China, and that fact alone ought to remove any cause for apprehension on the latter's part concerning the understanding now reached. For we know that America's policy is to preserve harmony in the Orient and to lend all her weight to any movement marking for international peace and goodwill.

France's New Ministry.

It is interesting to note the effect the war is having on various political combinations, for there is not one of the belligerent nations which to-day retains the same Ministry with which it exercised power when hostilities first broke out. The latest change is in France, where, for the sixth time since war began, a new Cabinet has been formed. The first Ministry, headed by M. Viviani, came into office because the war executive needed more power. The second, headed by M. Briand, was the result of the demand for a Coalition Government. The third, also headed by M. Briand, was due to a desire to place the conduct of the war in the hands of a smaller group of administrators. The fourth, headed by M. Ribot, was established because its predecessor had not been sufficiently frank with Parliament concerning its war policy, while the Cabinet just overthrown, headed by M. Poincaré, was the direct outcome of the Socialist cry for larger influence. The last-named Premier has gone out of office on a purely domestic disagreement not affecting the country's foreign policy, and his disappearance is somewhat to be regretted, as he is a man of great intellectual distinction and high character. M. Clemenceau is, however, a familiar figure in French politics, and, as an advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry on the government of the country without serious impediment, though it is known that he has enemies in high quarters. Changes are inevitable in a great war like the present, but it is something to feel that, with all the reconstruction that is constantly occurring, the principal nations constituting the Entente are as one in the steadfast purpose of continuing the struggle till victory is attained.

Russian Affairs.

Out of the confusion of contradictory statements regarding the condition of affairs in Russia the facts now appear to be emerging. On Saturday Bentor's correspondent at Petrograd was able to telegraph how matters then stood after the exciting events of the past week. The most serious encounters between the followers of Kerensky and Lenin appear to have taken place in the vicinity of the Russian capital and that they were for some time vigorous and evenly-contested is clear from the fact that Tsesnko Selo changed hands twice. As was previously reported, Kerensky was supported by the Cossacks, but it now appears that they were present only in small numbers. The rejoicing that was universally felt at the end of last week by the announcement that Kerensky had been successful in re-establishing himself in Petrograd must now give place to the statement that Russia's courageous young statesman is once more a fugitive from the Russian capital, and that his hopes of an early return are more remote than ever.

A Socialistic State.

The Maximalists are in power, and seem to be having matters very much their own way. This means that the attempt is about to be made to introduce a pure Socialist regime into Russia. It is also stated that the different peoples in Russia (and they are many) will have the right to set up independent States and act separately. This recognition of a principle which is one of the most important in the eyes of the Allies is the one bright feature in a situation which most people will conclude is, otherwise, very unpromising. On general grounds, however, unquestionably the successful setting up of a purely Socialist state in Russia or anywhere else is far from being seriously entered. Such a state must be a world-wide movement, and, apart from that, its success can bring not only economic and political systems, but, likewise, a change in human nature—which even revolution cannot bring about. If the Maximalists are able to bring a settled condition to be untrue. Mr. Goodall, the manager of the Cafe, said that he could not definitely identify the man. The defendant had been employed for two and a half years. The case was adjourned, bail being granted in \$30.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUTH IS MORE OF A STRANGER THAN FICTION.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of Lord Kitchener's arrival in Athens, where he had an audience of King Constantine.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 24.165/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Helena May Institute.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. H. E. Anderson. The meeting is open to all women.

C. E. M. S.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held in St. Paul's College, tomorrow evening, commencing at 9 p.m. when a paper will be read and discussed on "The position of Women in the Church."

Small Fire.

On Saturday morning, a fire broke out at a workshop at Ma Shu Ho, near Si Wan Ho, which was occupied as a family house. The fire spread to some more sheds, but the Fire Brigade was able to confine the flames to a small radius. The origin of the fire is unknown and the damage is not great. There is no insurance.

Revolver Possession.

A Chinese, who has been for the past eight years resident in America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a Colt revolver. The man stated that he did not know that he was not allowed to bring a revolver into the Colony, and His Worship imposed a nominal fine of \$20.

A Defendant's Allegation.

A Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of an ignot of copper from Taikoo Dockyard. When a statement was made at the Police Station was read out to him, he said that he was struck and compelled to say what he did. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Ship Theft.

As a coolie was leaving Holt's wharf yesterday, he was found to be carrying a large iron shackle, which was later discovered to have been stolen from a ship alongside. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police about this morning, Mr. Hunter, second officer of the ship, identified the shackle, and the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Ammunition Possession.

A man and woman were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the possession of 9,600 rounds of Mauser ammunition. The man pleaded guilty and the woman denied the offence. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend and said that the whole of the ammunition belonged to the man. The facts were told by Inspector O'Sullivan, who said that Sergeant Bond was with some constables searching 20, Ko Shing Street for opium when 300 rounds were found in a basket which the woman said was hers. Later the man came in carrying 600 more rounds, nearly all of which were concealed in his girdle. The woman was discharged and the man was fined \$500, or three months' hard labour.

A Parcel of Ham.

One of the boys employed at Moore's Wiseman's Cafe was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of cooked ham, valued at \$3. He pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. E. Davison. It was stated that defendant was seen by an Indian watchman leaving the lane by the side of the premises with a parcel under his arm. When asked to stop, the man ran away, but was caught near the Hong Kong Hotel. When charged, he said that he bought it from a grocer's shop, but this was found to be untrue. Mr. Goodall, the manager of the Cafe, said that he could not definitely identify the man. The defendant had been employed for two and a half years. The case was adjourned, bail being granted in \$30.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

The Camp Arrangements.

Order for Infantry Battalion, issued by Major H. A. Morgan, dated 19.11.17.

R. O. No. 659 (1) dated 19.11.17

is republished for information of all concerned:—There will be a

Camp for the Infantry Battalion

(including Machine Gun Com-

pany, Mounted Section, Signaling Section and Stretcher Bear-

er Corps) of the Hongkong Defence

Corps at Lo Wu from 22nd

November 1917 to 23rd Decem-

ber 1917, during which time, in

accordance with the Military

Service Ordinance, 1917, First

appendix, paras. 7 and 11,

every member is expected to put

in not less than 8 or 4 days (as

the case may be) attendance. Staff

and Departments will render any

assistance required; any expen-

se to be charged to local Govern-

ment.

The following arrangements

have been made to enable men

to fit in the requisite training at

Camp:—

Camp of Exercise, 1917.

November 22 to December 23.

The Camp will be at Lo Wu in the

New Territories.

Members of the Corps can

attend eight days in Camp by

attending as follows:—

Two Days.

Saturday, November 24.—

Special Star Ferries leave 1.40 p.m.

and 1.50 p.m. (Kowloon members

to be at Railway station 1.55).

Special Train leaves Kowloon 2.15 p.m.

Sunday, November 25.—Train

leaves Lo Wu at 6.00 p.m. for

Kowloon.

Two Days.

Friday, December 7.—Special

Star Ferries leave 1.50 p.m. and

6 p.m. (Kowloon members to be

at Railway Station 6.15). Special

Train leaves 6.25.

Sunday, December 9.—Train

leaves Lo Wu at 6 p.m.

Two Days.

Friday, December 14.—Same

as Friday, December 7.

Sunday, December 16.—Train

leaves Lo Wu at 6 p.m.

Two Days.

Saturday, December 22.—Same

as Saturday November 24.

Sunday, December 23.—Train

leaves Lo Wu at 6 p.m.

Personal baggage of Hongkong

residents to be at Defence Corps

Headquarters by 10 a.m. on the

24th November and 22nd Decem-

ber and by 2 p.m. on the 7th

and 14th December.

Personal baggage of Kowloon

residents to be at Kowloon Station

and handed over to a representa-

tive of the Corps by 11 a.m. on

24th November and 22nd Decem-

ber and by 3 p.m. on the 7th

and 14th December. The bag-

gage will then be taken straight

to Camp, where members can

obtain it.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (E.), state:—

Superintendents.

The administrative duties of

the Police Reserve Force will,

until further order, be carried

CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Sir John Jordan May Mediate.

By a Mandate issued last evening, says the *Peking Daily News* of the 9th inst., General Luk Wing-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, was appointed Ningwei Chiangchen, and virtually dismissed from office. By another Mandate, General Lung Chai-kwong, aboriginal millionaire, was appointed his successor. The southern situation, which has been characterized by indifference for some time, is thus forced to a head.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, according to the Japanese News Agency, is ready to offer his good offices to mediate between the North and the South. He is now preparing a plan whereby both sides can be satisfied. The same news agency states that the British Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Jamieson, is coming to Peking upon order of the British Minister. Soon after his arrival in the Capital, proposals will be made to the Government and the leaders in the south-western provinces for a peaceful settlement of their differences.

It is learned that the Government is now communicating all of its important decisions concerning the south-western situation to General Luk Wing-ting through the former President of the Republic, General Li Yuan-hung. Several days ago the rupture of the relations between the authorities and the dismissed Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi occurred, and since that time no telegram direct from General Luk has been received in Peking.

The Mandate giving General Luk an Irish promotion was sealed on Wednesday afternoon by the President. On account of the receipt of an important telegram from General Li's hon. Military Governor of Kwangtung, its publication was postponed till last evening. The nature of General Li's hon. telegram is being kept a secret. It is believed that it advises the Government to be slow in taking drastic action against General Luk Wing-ting, who yields some influence in that part of the country although he is not a powerful military leader as is believed by many officials.

The dismissed Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will do one of three things. He will either come to Peking in compliance with the order of the Government, he will revolt against Peking or he will retire into private life. Many people believe that General Luk will retire into private life in view of the fact that he does not have much military influence in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and Kweichow.

CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

Recommendation for Decorations.

The Prime Minister (*says* the *Peking Daily News*) has submitted a memorial to the President requesting that decorations be given to the officers of the Chinese Postal Service, who have rendered valuable services to improve postal affairs. It says "The Chinese Postal Service has been inaugurated for a period of more than twenty years, but last year great improvement in all its branches had been made. There are now more than 9,000 post offices all over the country, and the annual income has amounted to \$7,000,000 which after meeting all expenses has left a large surplus. Therefore, the Ministry of Communications has recommended many foreign and Chinese postal officers for decorations, etc."

Mr. Gasfield's Contracts.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Southern coal miners have refused to accept contracts drawn up by Mr. Gasfield, the Coal Administrator, in which a penalty is provided for strikes.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

Encouragement by Chinese Officials.

American merchants have experienced a scarcity of tobacco leaf at Suiyuan and neighbourhood to which places they have been accustomed to go for purchasing the produce during the last two years, says the *Peking Daily News*. The import of tobacco leaf to the United States of America from South Africa has been stopped on account of the war. Desirous of meeting the resultant demand of American merchants, the Ministry of Communications has issued an order urging the station masters along the Peking-Suiyuan Line to encourage tobacco cultivation.

Minister Teo Ju-ling has also approached the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce with the request that the latter should see to it that farmers in that locality cultivate tobacco as well as cotton plants diligently. He believes that when these two plants are extensively cultivated, the income of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway will correspondingly increase. That is why he has been sparing no efforts to encourage tobacco and cotton plantations in that part of the country, Minister Teo explains.

In an official dispatch to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce explaining the importance of the matter, Mr. Teo Ju-ling states:

"Suiyuan is suitable for the production of tobacco leaf. Formerly foreign countries purchased it for the manufacture of cigarettes from Africa, but since the outbreak of the European War, they have experienced the inconvenience of transportation. For the past two years the Americans have come to Suiyuan to purchase it. If the natives do not raise tobacco leaf, later on they will not be able to meet the demand."

"Another plant suitable for the soil of Suiyuan is the cotton plant. In America people have become rich by the cultivation of cotton. Although cotton has been raised in Shantung and Shansi, there are still many places in these two provinces suitable for cotton planting. This Ministry has instructed the Station Masters of the Suiyuan Railway to persuade the natives to cultivate the above mentioned plants, but it will have better effect if the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce take the trouble of urging the farmers to do the same."

JAPAN'S GOLD STANDARD.

Anniversary of Its Adoption Celebrated.

Tokyo, November 2.—The anniversary of the adoption of the gold standard by Japan was celebrated on Thursday at the Banks' Club by prominent bankers, Cabinet Ministers and other prominent people in business circles. Marquis Matsukata, as the chief promoter of the gold standard, was the principal guest. All speeches were eulogistic of the bold and wise policy of Japan in adopting the new standard currency notwithstanding difficulties which were thought by many to be insurmountable and too risky.

Among the principal things facilitating the success of the new system, Baron Saketani pointed out the receipt of the Boxer Indemnity from China, which was made to be paid in gold. He further stated that Japan suffered a loss of only seven per cent. by replacing the silver standard with the gold.

The Minister of Finance emphasised the great increase of the amount of gold in Japan since the outbreak of war. The gold reserve of the Bank of Japan, which was 130,000,000 yen, had increased to 307,000,000 yen. All contractors agreed on the necessity of returning to the best advantage the new situation by carefully guarding against tendencies to be carried away by optimism.

MURDER CHARGE.

Defending Solicitor's "Entire Ignorance."

The case in which the sheriff of the Po On Insurance Company, of Wing Lok Street, is charged with the murder of the accountant of the Company and also with robbing the deceased of \$5,000 in bank note, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to defend, and, when asked by his Worship as to what was his position, he replied—"Entire ignorance at present your Worship."

Chief Detective Inspector Marston said that further arrests were expected.

The case was further adjourned for a week.

NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Yung Sung Ziar Admitted. At the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) the Attorney General moved for the admission of Mr. Yung Sung Ziar to practice as a barrister in the local Courts. Mr. Ziar was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar on June 24, 1914, at the Inner Temple. For the past two years he had practised at Shanghai as a barrister in connection with Meatra, Platt, McLeod and Wilson, and as he was staying in the Colony for some time he was anxious to be admitted as a barrister. Mr. Yung Sung Ziar had deposited his certificate with the Registrar and had also filed an affidavit of identity.

His Lordship said that there was reciprocity existing between the courts of Shanghai and Hongkong, barristers practising in the former City being formally admitted here and vice versa which he thought a very excellent arrangement. He had much pleasure in admitting him to the courts of Hongkong.

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had neurasthenia, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from chemists everywhere, also 1 bottle for \$1.50, £ for \$8/-, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"

"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	THURS. 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	MON. 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sakine	FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	MON. 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	SATURDAY. 1st Dec.
KOBE ...	Totomi Maru Capt. Araki	SUNDAY. 2nd Dec.

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TERYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
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LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R. G. A. v. Navy.

Played on the Club ground on Saturday last. The teams were:

R.G.A.:—Attwood; Dickinson, Jones W.; Sharman; Talford, Townsend; Baxter; Jones J., Green, Gretton, Youngman.

Navy:—Crocker; Black, Coaker; Rundle, Smith, Biggs; Hutchinson; Libbey; Byrne, Newcombe, Cape.

Referee.—Mr. Wright.

The R. G. A. kicked off before a good sprinkling of spectators. Play from the start was of very even character, each side attacking in turn only to find the defence superior to the attack. Gretton tested Crocker, the latter clearing in fine style. After a quarter of an hour's play, Hutchinson scored a goal for the Navy, amid much applause. The Gunners made tracks for their opponents' goal, but Smith intercepted and sent his forwards away in fine style. Talford made much ground, and sent the ball along to his forwards, but Black and Coaker were in great form, giving the R. G. A. forwards little chance of close range shooting. Half-time:—Navy, 1; R. G. A., 0.

Play in the second half was still of a very even character, both ends being visited in turn. From a forward pass by Smith, Byrne obtained possession and after beating the backs found the net. Attwood got his hand to the ball but failed to deflect it enough. The Navy were now two up and a quarter of an hour to go. The Gunners afterwards seemed to put more life into their game and Crocker had more to do than at any other part of the game, although nothing really difficult came his way. Time arrived with the Navy leading by 2 goals to nil.

Comments.—The Navy quite deserved their win on the run of the game. They played a much more open game than the Gunners, swinging the ball about from wing to wing. Black, at back, played his best game of the season, and Smith at centre-half played an exceptionally fine game for such a small man. The Gunners' strength lay in their half-back line. Many fine openings were made by Talford and Townsend, but the forwards played too close with the ball, making very little headway, and giving their opponents' defence every opportunity to rob. The result came as a great surprise to most, as big things were expected of the Gunners, this being their first match. No doubt they will greatly improve by the time they are called on to play again.

LEAGUE 2nd DIVISION.

South China Athletic v. Kowloon. Played on the Navy Ground, Lt. Dickinson taking charge of the game.

Both sides were supported by a strong contingent of followers.

Very surprising was the result of the match, Kowloon winning by one goal to two. South China were really unfortunate to lose, as they had quite two-thirds of the game, but sadly failed at shooting.

The Kowloon goal came from a fine individual effort by Cleo. The Chinese made great efforts to reduce the lead, but the Kowloon defence held out to the end.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. The Navy.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, when the bowlers easily had the upper hand of the batsmen. The home side only put up a total of 55, Robinson alone reaching double figures, while the naval men were dismissed for 77. Gibson and Hastings accounted for all the Kowloon wickets, with very fine averages, while Pestonji took six Navy wickets for 35. Scores:

Kowloon.

T. Wheeler, c Devlin, b Hastings... 3
J. Stalker, c Gibson, b Hastings... 0
A. Claxton, l.b.w., b Gibson... 8
J. Blackburn, b Gibson... 8
E. S. Hodge, b Hastings... 7

P. H. Cobb, c Devlin, b Gibson 8
R. E. Lindsell, b Gibson 0
O. J. Stapleton, c Staley, b Gibson 0
J. P. Robinson, not out 13
W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Hastings... 0
R. Pestonji, run out 0
Extras 8

Total... 55

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

Rev. Hastings... 9 2 21 4
Com. Gibson... 8 3 27 5

Navy.

Com. Gibson, b Pestonji 0
Sgt. Hack, b Cobb... 26
Rev. Hastings, c Stalker, b Pestonji... 5

Total... 100

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

A. P. Wild, b Cobb... 0
P. Robinson, st. Claxton, b Pestonji... 24

Total... 77

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 30 2
R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 35 6

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Craigengower v. Hongkong C.G.C.

Craigengower accomplished the unexpected on Saturday when, playing at home, they quite comfortably accounted for the Hongkong Cricket Club. The visitors were first at the wicket, but they

were unable to stand against the bowling. Three wickets went down with only 21 runs registered, and the rot still continued, nine men being disposed of when the score had reached 53, Grimmett taking the last two of these with successive balls. The innings closed for a round 70, Pease's score of 15 being the highest of his side. The bowling honours were shared by Graham and Grimmett. Soon after the home side commenced batting, it appeared as though the Hongkong Club might manage to pull through, as three wickets fell for 11 runs, while seven were down with four runs needed to equal the visitors' effort. However, the "tail" came up strongly, Thomson and Abbas knocking up 87 between them, the innings closing for 161. Donnelly captured two wickets with the last two balls of the match. The scores were:

H. K. C. C.

T. E. Pearce, c/d b Grimmett 15
H. Sutton, l.b.w., b Grimmett 1
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Graham 0
Lt. Col. Morgan, b Graham... 10

M. M. Maas, b Graham 11
H. H. Taylor, b Grimmett 2
H. E. Holland, b Graham 4
P. Jacobs, b Grimmett 8

D. E. Donnelly, b Grimmett 0
Dr. G. E. Aubrey, b Graham 8
F. Syme Thomson, not out 9

Total... 70

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

Grimmett... 9 2 23 5
Graham... 9 1 37 5

Craigengower.

T. Ford, st. Sutton, b Morgan 0
C. Sars, c Gray, b Donnelly 4
H. E. Donnelly, b Pearce 31

W. Graham, b Morgan 5
F. Rapp, b Donnelly 11
G. Grimmett, c Pearce, b

Donnelly... 12
L. A. Rose, b Donnelly 4
J. D. Noria, c Gray, b Donnelly 0

W. Pitt, b Donnelly 0
M. Abbas, not out 42
F. Thompson, b Donnelly 45

Extras... 7

Total... 161

Bowling: O. M. R. W.

D. E. Donnelly 16 5 4 68 7
Lt. Col. Morgan... 8 3 14 2

T. E. Pearce... 5 0 22 1
F. Syme Thomson 3 0 10 6

H. H. Taylor... 3 0 27 0
M. Maas... 4 0 23 0

Royal Engineers v. University.

This was a well-fought match, ending in a win for the Engineers by 21 runs. The Varsity first batted and put up a round century, of which Marley contributed a well-played 42. Adams, for the Engineers, was in great form with the ball, taking five wickets in the same number of overs for 11 runs. The Engineers opened rather weakly, but Lieut. Wahl made a good stand and succeeded in compiling a useful 35 before being caught. Beakes and Millard also did well. The Varsity had

five bowlers on, Ponsonby-Fane

doing well with two wickets for

four runs in eight balls. Scores:

O. J. Stapleton, c Staley, b

Gibson... 0

The University.

J. P. Robinson, not out 13

R. A. Ponsonby Fane, c Mil-

lard, b Reakes... 3

F. A. Redmond, b Cripwell... 17

W. E. Marley, b Adams... 42

R. Pestonji, run out 0

C. R. G. v. R. G. A.

A. H. Bumjahn, c and b

Adams... 13

J. D. Wright, b Adams... 4

W. Gittins, b Townsend 5

G. Hall, l.b.w., Townsend 1

D. K. Samy, b Adams... 2

Cheah Toon Loo, run out 6

J. O. Thivy, not out 1

J. M. Jack, c Wahl, b Adams 6

Extras... 8

Playing at Causeway Bay, the

Chinese's Recreation Club managed

to beat the Gunners after a most

exciting match. With a score of

159 for nine wickets, the visitors

declared, leaving their opponents

an hour in which to reach the

total. The C. R. C. made a de-

termined effort, and by fast

scoring managed to reach the re-

quired total just on time with

only four wickets down, Ng Sze-

kwong putting together a

splendidly-played 61 not out.

The home side won by six wickets

and four runs. Scores:

O. M. R. W.

Hamilton... 11 26 5

Bird... 12 1 5

Dixon... 3 1 0

C. R. G. v. R. G. A.

A. H. Bumjahn, c and b

Adams... 13

J. D. Wright, b Adams... 4

W. Gittins, b Townsend 5

G. Hall, l.b.w., Townsend 1

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

NOTICES.

**WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.**

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELEAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN,
York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1917.

Agents.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.**

Operating the new First-Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendants on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to: Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faifshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 20th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Faifshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamer

"SUI AN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
10TH NOVEMBER (1917). Open the Main Line.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be loaded.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan D. L. Co.	20. Nov.	
Amoy and Shanghai	Suyang B. & S.	20. Nov.	
Haiphong	Taksang J. M. Co.	21. Nov.	
Sandakan	Maurang J. M. Co.	21. Nov.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kishima M. N. Y. K.	21. Nov.	
Shanghai via Foochow	Si-kiang B. & S.	23. Nov.	
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.	
Tientsin	Ts-ta-ooe J. C. J. L.	25. Nov.	
Manila	Huichow J. M. Co.	27. Nov.	
Shanghai	Loonksang J. M. Co.	29. Nov.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Betton M. N. Y. K.	1. Dec.	
Kobe	To omi M. N. Y. K.	2. Dec.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M. N. Y. K.	3. Dec.	
Kobe	Tj boda J. C. J. L.	9. Dec.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Siwa M. N. Y. K.	14. Dec.	

NOTICE.

WEATHER REPORT

November 19th 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and Ild-China. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and N. Korea, and increased slightly elsewhere. An depression has probably formed over China central to the south of the Yangtze Valley; a relatively low area remains in the S. China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. was 100 inches. Total since January 1st 8034 inches, an average of 553 inches.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY 24 NOVEMBER ENDING AT NOON TO MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

For nose channel	N. winds, strong.
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3 South coast of China be-	The same
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between H.K. and Ludwicks	No. 1.
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4 South coast of China be-	No. 2.
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between H.K. and Hainan	No. 1.
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China Coast Meteorological Register	No. 2.
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November 19, a.m.	No. 2.
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Hours	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
10.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
11.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
12.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
13.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
14.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
15.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
16.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
17.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
18.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
19.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
20.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
21.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
22.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
23.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
24.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.

Hours	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
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25.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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26.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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27.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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28.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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29.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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30.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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31.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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32.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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33.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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34.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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35.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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36.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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37.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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38.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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39.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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40.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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41.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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42.00	70%	W. winds, strong.	6	Cloudy.
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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, wiring on November 16, says:—A battle is raging in brilliant weather on a front of seventy-five miles from the mountains to the sea. The Austro-Germans are pounding the Setti Comuni plateaus with violent attacks similar to those at Verdun. The attacks are at shorter intervals with over-growing forces, preventing the Italians from resting. The Italians between the Brenta and the Piave or Mount Grappa, six thousand feet high, are withstanding enemy waves and preventing a descent on Treviso and Vicenza. The struggle is most fierce along the Piave, where the Italians, at great sacrifice, have almost reconquered the Zonzen Bend.

London, November 17.

Mr. Percival Gibbon, wiring on November 16, says that south of Donadi, on the Piave, where the enemy crossed, the Italians broke the irrigation canals and flooded the country to a depth of three feet. The enemy then appeared in boats and has now engaged the naval forces on the northern edge of the Venetian lagoon. The enemy has a terrible numerical superiority in aircraft.

London, November 17.

The Daily Mail correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that only 20,000 inhabitants remain at Venice and every removable work of art has gone. Workshops are shut and shops are selling off their goods. Gondoliers are transporting families with their effects to coast towns. British monitors have participated in the defence of the Piave, bombarding enemy forces at the river's mouth.

London, November 17.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy, not considering his losses, has renewed his attack from the Asiago plateau to the sea. Between Salto and San'Andrea di Batteone, the enemy forced a passage under the protection of the most violent artillery fire. He crossed to the right bank at Folino and Fagare. Our artillery destroyed the enemy at Folino. We took prisoners three hundred survivors. We heavily attacked the greater number of those who crossed at Fagare and took six hundred prisoners. Our artillery shelled the rest, hindering their return to the other bank. The enemy at the Zonzen loop are being closed up in a restricted zone.

London, November 17.

A German wireless official message states:—Despite a stubborn defence the Auto-Hungarians climbed Monte Prasola, between the Brenta and the Piave, taking eight hundred prisoners.

London, November 17.

An Italian semi-official message speaks of the fine discipline and perfect order characterising the retirement of the naval garrisons on the right wing. They saved precious war material, which now confronts the enemy in the new positions. They repulsed an attempted crossing below Resedole. The Italian naval forces are constantly protecting this flank and are repeatedly bombarding enemy rafts, on which he is attempting to cross the Piave.

London, November 17.

Mr. Ward Price, wiring from the Italian Headquarters on November 16, says:—The roads in northern Italy during the last two days have been crowded with British khaki and blue-clad Frenchmen, with their regimental bands, putting new heart into the Italian soldiers and population. Each day Allied reinforcements reach Italy in greater numbers. Some of the French, to save the congested railways, crossed the Alps through snow-covered passes. All are already moving to their appointed places of defence. I have kept pace during the last two days wth long columns, with complete transport. The men are delighted with the change though some had only just come out of the line for rest when they were ordered to Italy. I saw an English troop train last night in a station. The occupants were boisterously singing choruses. Their cheerfulness was infectious and soon all the Italians were smiling. Those in khaki are most popular, and it is wonderful to see the Tam o' shanter'd Kilties sight seeing in Mediaeval towns.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

London, November 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, wiring on November 16, says:—Despite brave opposition, west-countrymen and Indians captured the railway junction at Wadi Surar. The Scottish have recrossed Mena and the Yeomanry have captured Nasrel, north of Mansurah, taking sixty prisoners. The Australians have reached Kazach and have progressed towards Ramleh, while the New Zealanders, with the bayonet, repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses.

London, November 17.

A Palestine official message says:—There were minor advances yesterday on certain sectors of our front. The yeomanry on Thursday took the Adushshun ridge five miles to the south east of Roshem, taking 300 prisoners. The garrison carried the position at a gallop. Four hundred and thirty-one Turks were counted on the ground. The Australians, in taking El Tine, captured a large number of prisoners, three aeroplanes and considerable quantities of ammunition and stores. One hostile aeroplane was brought down. On Thursday the Turks were reported to be endeavouring to prepare an entrenched position to the north of Jaffa, parallel with the Aja River.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

London, November 17.
The Admiralty announces:—Our light forces, operating in the Heligoland Bight, engaged enemy light cruisers this morning. The latter retired at high speed, but we are pursuing.

THE RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL.

London, November 16.
According to a correspondent at Copenhagen an unconfirmed telegram states that the railway strike, which began at Helsingfors on November 13, has spread over the whole country. The railway to Petrograd is interrupted.

The Socialists at Helsingfors, assisted by Russian soldiers, have seized the telegraph, dissolved the Senate and Diet, ordered the Socialistic Duma to meet at the earliest moment, and ordered a meeting of the Senate exclusive of the Bourgeois.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the Kerensky forces have retired in the direction of Parlovsk and Gatchina. The Maximalists announced their occupation of Tsarsko Selo and claim that there were 1,500 Cossack casualties in fighting near Alexandrovsky station and only twenty Maximalist casualties.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs on November 12 that the Railway Union has initiated negotiations with a view to the formation of a Government comprising all the Socialist parties, including the Maximalists. A three-day domestic truce is suggested. The key-note of a Proclamation by all the Socialist parties is peace.

Wiring on November 13, the correspondent says that Tsarsko Selo has changed hands twice since November 11. After a short fight Kerensky first occupied Tsarsko Selo and reached to within five miles of Petrograd. As regards the fighting at Alexandrovsky the Maximalists state that a Kerensky armoured train violently opened fire with guns and machine guns. The attempted advance of the Cossacks near Falkovka was promptly checked by armoured cars and machine guns. Maximalist scouts have reported that M. Kerensky's Cossacks are as law that when they went out to fight they were only able to leave small parties at Tsarsko Selo.

Pending negotiations, which are proceeding, the railway strike has been suspended.

Much rioting and bloodshed is reported from Moscow and it is stated that two thousand people have been killed.

The premises of the Cadet Corps were invaded and a large number of Cadets killed.

London, November 17.

Sir George Buxton telegraphs that the Russian Government, on October 24, on the ground of economic conditions arising out of the war, denounced the Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty of January 12, 1859, which will accordingly terminate on October 24, 1918.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Aviation and artillery with aerial observation successfully engaged many targets on Thursday. Our aeroplanes carried out a number of reconnaissances and low flying machines over the battle front machine-gunned targets. The enemy dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down six machines and drove down one. Four of ours have not returned.

London, November 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Blandford, Berkshire and Lancashire detachments last night carried out a successful operation in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele and captured further portions of the defences of the main ridge to the north of the village, including a strongly fortified farm. A number of prisoners were taken. We slightly advanced our line at certain points to the west in this locality.

The enemy's artillery was active all night on the battle front, particularly in the Passchendaele sector.

London, November 17.

Mr. Perry Robinson, writing from the British Headquarters, says there is noticeable increase in low flying on both sides. Troops in trenches, shell holes, and marching in the rear are constantly assailed by airmen flying at about one hundred feet and using machine guns. The British airmen are supreme at this game. Two, flying at fifty feet, cleared out a village full of marching troops, firing eight hundred rounds each.

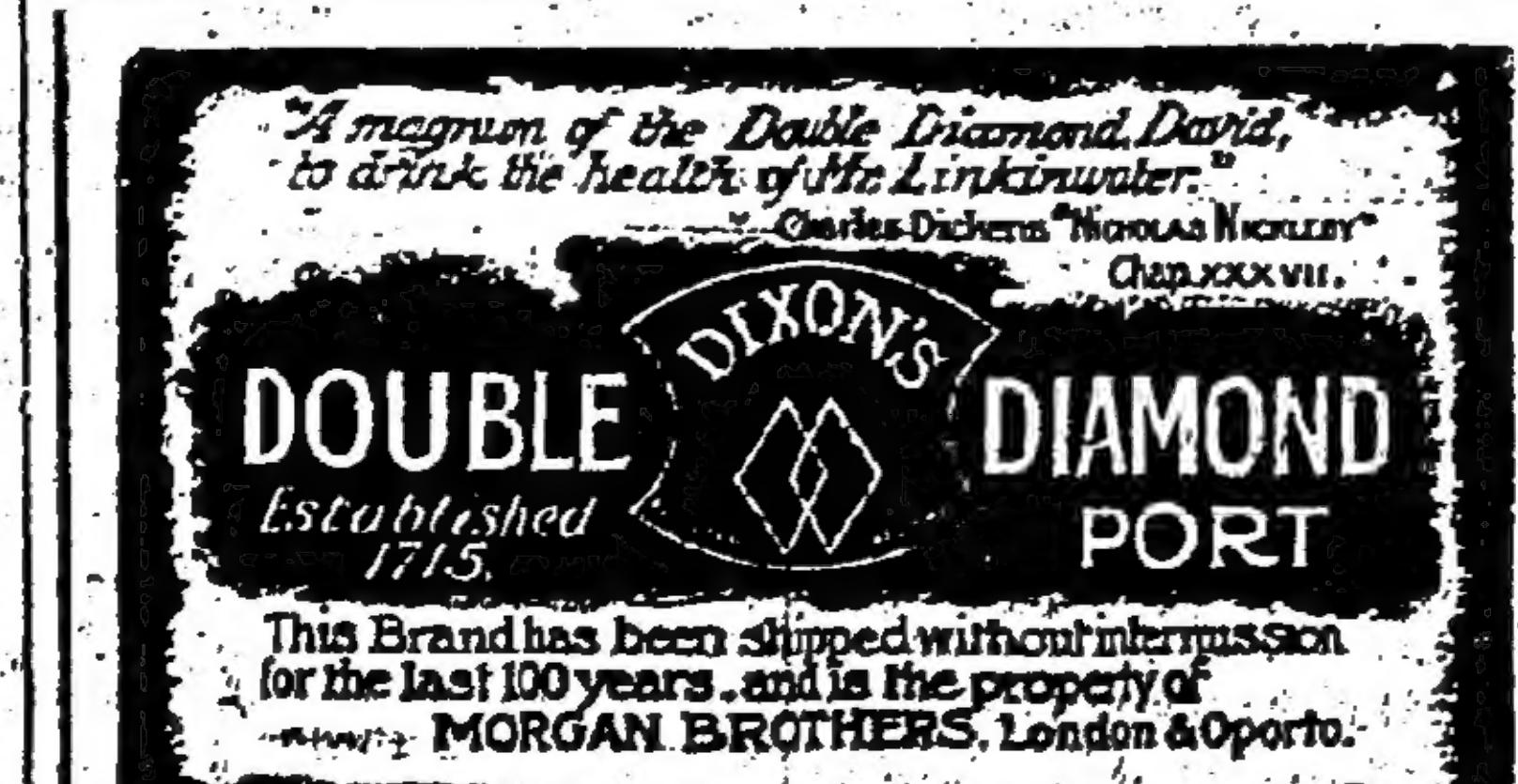
London, November 17.

A French communiqué says:—Both batteries are active north of Courtecon. We repudiated enemy detachments endeavouring to approach theseabouts. There is a fairly lively artillery duel at Schopholz, in Upper Alsace.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH.

London, November 17.
Mr. Lloyd George's much criticised expression in his Paris speech, "the impenetrable barrier in the West", was used when he was referring to the break through by the Central Powers in the East. The following is the text of the passage:—"While we were hammering with our whole might at the impenetrable barrier in the West the Central Powers were feeling confident that we could not break through. They threw their whole weight on that little country (Serbia) and crushed her resistance and opened the gate to the East and unlocked great stores of corn, cattle and minerals. Yes, unlatched the door of hope—all essential to enable Germany to sustain her struggle."

A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road.

ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING FOR

EVENING DRESSES
EVENING CLOAKS.
ETC., ETC.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks a. \$630

Cantons a. \$820

North Chinas b. t. 112

Unions a. \$775

Yangtze a. ex 7205

MARINE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$130

H. K. Fires n. \$810

SHIPPING.

Douglas a. \$73

Steamboats a. \$19

Indos (Def.) a. \$120

Indos (Pref.) b. \$34

Shells a. 1076

Ferries n. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$86

Malibous n. \$225

MINING.

Kailans a. 40/-

Lankats b. 124

Raubs a. \$250

Tronohs a. 28/-

Urals a. 30/-

Oriental Cons. a. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$83

Kowloon Docks n. \$119

Shai Docks b. t. 71

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$30

Land Invest. a. \$88

H'p'lys Est. a. \$75

K'loon Lands a. \$30

Shai Lands b. t. 74

West Points b. t. 79

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 185

Kung Yiks b. t. 15

Shai Cottons a. t. 114

Yangtszeopus b. t. 5,60

Orientalis n. t. 361

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$61

China Light & P. b. \$312

Providents b. \$712

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7,35

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$1,471

Ropes b. \$291

Steel Foundries a. \$10

Trams, Low Level a. \$6,60

Trams, Peak, old a. \$51

Trams, Peak, new a. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$2

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$534

Wm. Powells a. \$6,00

Morning Posts n. \$29

TIME TABLE.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/104

Demand 2/103

3d. 2/104

50 dcs. 2/107

4 m/s. 2/11

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 1221

T/T Japan 1321

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francis co & New York 681

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motoring.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

GARRICK MIXTURE

Lambert & Butler,
England.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

For the Army.
The Scottish Shale-miners' Association states that the Government will release shale-miners from the Army in order to increase the output of oil, which is much below the national demand.

Japan's China Trade.

Japan's trade with China during the last ten days of October amounted in value to—Exports Yen 8,374,000; Imports Yen 3,338,000. The aggregate value of Japan's trade with China since January is—Exports Yen 220,000; Imports Yen 77,649,000.

NOTICES.

"HEATHER DAY"

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

WANTED ELEPHANTS,
LIONS, TIGERS, for the "Zoo"; also GEESE,
TURKEYS, POULTRY,
PIGEONS, DUCKS, RABBITS,
DOGS, CATS, etc. the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. TAYLOR, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road.

ST. ANDREWS FAIR.

WILL the ladies who have offered to send cakes, confections, puddings and sweets &c. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Convenors of the several Districts, viz.—

Mrs. Milroy ... West Point
Mrs. Shaw ... East Point
Mr. Templeton, Quarry Bay
Miss Neave ... Kowloon
Mrs. Chapman ... The Peak
Mr. Bishop ... Central District.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 30th November, 1917, at 1 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therin by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is £42. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagor or to the undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE MAJOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.
Agents,

Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA,
Trained Dual Massager,
Formerly of the Japanese Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
No. 318 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the Minister of Finance, in a speech, has declared that it is absolutely impossible to despatch Japanese troops to Europe. The Allies well appreciated the difficulties, and had never pressed the matter, but Japan's willingness to shoulder the Allied cause was demonstrated by naval shipping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Japan had rendered the Allies, directly and indirectly, financial help aggregating a thousand million sterling.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SCULPTOR.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris announces the death of the sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, D.C.L., who was President of the International Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers. The deceased, who was 77 years of age, had executed many monuments and busts, and was, in addition, the sculptor of many symbolic works. He was recognised as one of the leading sculptors of his day.

CHAIRMAN OF AIR BOARD RESIGNS.

London, November 17.
Lord Cowdray has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Board. In a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Cowdray attributes his resignation to Lord Northcliffe's letter, complaining that it was his first intimation that the Premier desired a change at the Air Ministry. He states that the Air Force Bill will give the nation an Air Service with the full powers that the country demanded. He claims the chief credit therefor and concludes:—"During the year the effective air forces of the army have increased three-fold.

M. VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

London, November 17.
M. Venizelos has been most enthusiastically welcomed in London. At a meeting in the Mansion House Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill paid a tribute to M. Venizelos for his fight for the Allied cause of freedom. Replying, M. Venizelos said that the great majority of the Greeks disapproved of the treacherous policy of the ex-King and said that no British check would alter the faith of Greeks in ultimate victory.

AMERICAN FARMERS AND LABOUR.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Buffalo states that a Session of the American Federation of Labour the President of the Farmers Congress pledged that the farmers would unite with labour to help win the war. He said that the farmers realised the great responsibility resting on them. It was important that the workers in the cities and fields should understand each other and should join hands to put down the profiteer.

UNITED STATES' SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Daniels has conferred with the Shipping Board with a view to adjusting the naval and merchant shipbuilding programme so as to secure the maximum results. It was subsequently stated that all were working in perfect harmony, concentrating on destroyers and merchant ships. Mr. Henry Ford has joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation which is speeding up the new merchant fleet.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the transit of German sand and gravel through Holland has temporarily ceased, but otherwise the situation is not modified. The newspaper *Tyd* is of the opinion that a British geological survey with regard to the "pillboxes" greatly strengthened the allegations. Moreover, Holland has made an imprudent concession by permitting the Germans to store their winter stocks.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau, the new Prime Minister, as President of the Senate's Army Committee, is one of best informed men in France on the military situation. He has always demanded greater energy in the prosecution of the war. The new Ministry is a concentration of Republican groups to the exclusion of Conservatives, Royalists and Socialists.

London, November 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the general impression is that the new Cabinet will obtain a strong majority in Parliament. It is understood that M. Clemenceau will abolish the political censorship, retaining the military and diplomatic censorship. The Press will be informed daily of the news suppressed as prejudicial to the national defence. Those infringing will be court-martialled. Treason cases will be referred to a military jurisdiction.

A HOME RACING RESULT.

London, November 17.
The Manchester November Handicap resulted as follows:
Planet... 1
Go On... 2
Aershot... 3

Seventeen ran. Won by five lengths, six lengths between second and third. The betting was, four to one against the winner, twenty to one against "Go On," and six to one against "Aershot."

PACIFISTS ATTACK MUNITION WORKS AT ZURICH.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that a mob of pacifists, singeing the "Internationale," attacked two munition factories there, which had to be closed. The police were powerless.

THE TIENTSIN FLOOD.

Offer by the Peking Syndicate.

The Peking Syndicate has requested the Director of the Tientsin Flood Relief to send 500 sufficient to work in the mines of Salvo in Honan. Each shall receive pay of \$6 per month and be allowed to have his family with him. The Director has instructed the Police Office to

Tientsin to pick out 500 strong and issue certificates to them, so that they may proceed to Honan as soon as possible.

At the request of the Director of Flood Relief, Mr. Hsiana Hsing,

the Red Cross Society is to

undertake the relief work of

Wenhsien, Shihhsien, Tang-

kuanghsien, Tientsin and

Hankow, where the in-

habitants are in great distress.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 20th November, 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

in the 3rd & 4th EPISODES

of the

"GRIP OF EVIL"
"THE UPPER TEN & LOOTERS."

"ANNALS OF THE WAR."

Comic & Interesting Films.

Friday, 23rd, Pathé's Great Serial
"THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st

November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned.)

A Large Quantity of Electrical Goods.

comprising:-

6000 Tungsten Lamps (5-56 e.p.)

40 Desk Fans.

9 Ceiling Fans.

Also

Silk Flexible cord, Lead-fuse

and dynamo wire, strip fuses,

porcelain cleats and insulators,

button insulators, lamp holders

and lamp locking rings, por-

celain pushers, plugs and sockets,

table lamps, brackets and fittings,

meter boards, gauge screws,

fuse bodies, gauge rings and

cartridges, arc lamps, hand

lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, etc.,

enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday the

19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH LOAN (Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIEELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE,

5, Chater Road.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 20th inst, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government: the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "Laboratorio Bacteriologico."

The conditions of the tendering the specifications and the plans of building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MALA,

Engineer Director.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal for a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Land No.</